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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation

(Special; 1995)

PART I Introduction

The Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation (HRCF) is a multi-disciplinary research, cultural and development facilitative organization engaged in appraising and creating awareness about various issues related to the Himalayan and trans-Himalayan regions in South and Central Asia, or parts thereof connected with its environment, biodiversity, regional development, human resources, history, culture, art and literature, social structures, economies, human rights, peace processes etc., thus contributing to sustainable development and promotion of human, educational and economic advancement of the peoples of the region, besides preserving and enriching their rich and variegated cultural heritage. The Organization comprises of noted environmentalists, academics, area specialists, media persons, human rights defenders, social and cultural activists as its members. By means of its publications and activities the Organization has been disseminating the United Nations goals and programmes besides providing a specialised input and expert analysis on a wide range of issues related to the United Nations programmes, thus serving as a link between the local, national and regional deliberations and the United Nations system.

Recognising the importance of maintaining the eco-cultural system of the Himalayan and adjoining mountainous regions, which are rich and unique centres of biological and cultural diversity, and also in view of the need to study the developments in landlocked Afghanistan, Mongolia and Central Asian countries, the Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation has accorded priority to the study of these problems during the past four years. During the reporting period, the geographical membership of the Organization increased to include Bangladesh, China, Philippines and the Russian Federation, the number of members from various countries increased further during the last four years. The Organization has endeavoured to network with local, national, regional and international bodies/institutions to carry out specific programmes. For instance, the Ford Foundation (India) supported the Organization for conducting seminars, workshops, exhibitions and studies related to Applied Ethics, Governance, Law and Ethics, Gender Ethics, Disability, Child Labour and Home Based Women Workers in India.

PART II Contribution of the Organisation to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Organization's Representatives participated in the following:

1. Commission on Human Rights and Sub-Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Geneva: 59th and 61st sessions of Commission on Human Rights from 17 March to 24 April 2003 and 14 March to 22 April 2005 respectively and in the 55th and 57th sessions of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights held at Geneva from 28 July to 15 August 2003 and 25 July to 12 August 2005 respectively and made written presentations on various agenda items/sub - items. The Organisation's Representatives actively participated in the last and historic session 62nd of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, 13-27 March 2006 and made substantive contributions to the discussions on (i) NGO Coordination on Human Rights, 28 March 2006, (ii) Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, 28 March 2006, and (iii) Human Rights and International Law, 30 March 2006.

2. **Human Rights Council, Geneva**: 1st Session of the Human Rights Council at Geneva from 19 to 30 June 2006 and took active part in various activities of the Council and also in the parallel NGO meetings and side events at the Palais des Nations, during this period. They made substantial contribution to the discussions on (i) Visions for the Human Rights Council: Perspectives from Different Quarters, 21 June 2006; (ii) NGO Orientation Session (organised by Conference on Non Governmental Organisations (CONGO) 22 June 2006; (iii) Women's Human Rights at Crossroads, 23 June 2006; and (iv) United Nations Standards and Indigenous Peoples, 26 June 2006. The Organisation's Representatives supported the move for adopting the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearances.

3. **Commission on Human Rights, Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, Geneva:** The Organisation's Representative participated in the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, 16 to 21 June 2003 at Geneva.

4. **UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-12):** The Organisation's Representative participated in the Twelfth session of Commission on Sustainable Development (14 to 30 April 2004) at New York.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters

Published a book titled **Child Labour Rehabilitation in India**. (2003), which is based on the seminar sponsored by International Labour Organization (ILO). The book examines and evaluates the existing educational and rehabilitation services provided by NGOs, Civil Society, Government agencies and the United Nations agencies for the child labour in India.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organisation in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

The organisation initiated grass-roots action programme in the Jammu hills on 25 February 2005, as this year marked the beginning of the United Nations "Water for Life" Decade, 2005-2015 for identifying, conserving and revitalising the local water bodies ***baolis*** and step-wells in order to revive the traditional water harvesting system through community participation.

Activities in Support of Global Principles

Inspired by the United Nations resolutions on Mountains; "Water for Life" Decade, 2005-2015; Culture of Peace; Dialogue of Civilisations; Nomadic Civilisations, Organization's Representatives have been taking active part in the United Nations activities related to preservation of environment and mountain eco-cultural systems, sustainable development/ management of water resources, children's/ women's issues, human rights education etc. (a) Organisation's Representative (a renowned painter) curated several art shows in Cyprus, New Zealand and Thailand. His paintings stress the importance of water conservation in the Himalayas which is the main thrust of the United Nations "Water for Life" Decade, 2005-2015. He won the Lalit Kala Akademi's national award in 2006 for his painting ***Blue River and the God of Fish***; (b) As a means to propagate the United Nations resolutions, the Organization has been publishing a quarterly journal ***Himalayan and Central Asian Studies,*** (with circulation of 1,500 copies) which has been highlighting the debates, resolutions and statements of United Nations bodies on issues related to the Organization's

area/subject of concern; (c) In keeping with the United Nations emphasis on strong institutions of democratic governance, the organisation brought out a Special Issue (April-September 2004) of its journal on democratisation process in Asia with particular reference to Afghanistan and Mongolia; (d) In keeping with the importance attached by United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development to the study of mountain eco-cultural systems and land-locked states, the Organization brought out Special Issues on (i) *Kazakhstan* (April-June 2003) (ii) *Uzbekistan* (January-June 2005), (iii) *Kyrgyzstan* (April-September 2006), and (iv) *Kazakhstan* (October-December 2006) to bring into focus the unique social, cultural and economic concerns of these land-locked Central Asian Republics and to highlight the specific developmental problems in this region; (e) Organised a two-day national seminar on **Network of NGOs for Peace and Conflict Resolution with special reference to Women Studies** in association with the Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala (M.K.P.) Post Graduate (PG) College, Dehradun, Uttaranchal on 11-12 March 2006 at the College premises, Dehradun; (f) Organised a three-day National Seminar and Exhibition on **Cultural Heritage of Jammu and Kashmir** and a three-day Workshop on **Heritage Conservation**, accompanied by exhibition of paintings and sculptures by well-known artists and painters at Abhinav Theatre Complex, Jammu (29 February – 2 March 2004) with the support of J&K Academy of Art, Culture and Languages and PATH (NGO) both in Jammu, thereby projecting the rich and variegated ethno-cultural heritage of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, besides, actively engaging in the dialogue of various cultures; (g) Completed a Documentary Film on ***Shrines and Pilgrimages of Indian Himalayas*** in March 2006, as a means to record the indigenous traditions and culture of Indian Himalayas. The film has been selected for the International Film Festival for screening in various parts of India and abroad. The organisation has received accolades and appreciation for recording, preserving and portraying the composite cultural heritage and glorious tradition of religious tolerance in the region through this film; (h) Organized a three-day International Seminar on **Energy and Transport linkages between Central Asia and South Asia** in association with Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi from 25 to 27 November 2006. Prominent participants in this Seminar included 17 leading academics, area specialists and energy specialists from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, China, the Russian Federation, Japan, Israel, the United States of America, the Netherlands, the Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan, Islamabad (Pakistan), the Energy Charter Secretariat, Brussels (Belgium), and over 100 Indian specialists; (i) Organisation's Representative participated in **First Ulaanbaatar Forum** in Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia) on 23-24 February 2006.

While the Organization's location in India predisposes it to a disproportionately high membership within India as a whole, it has been making efforts to associate those members from other countries who have proven expertise in the field and who indicated their strong desire to participate in the activities of the Organization.

2. International Council of Scientific Unions

(Special; 1971)

I. Introduction: ICSU was set up in 1931 to promote international science for the benefit of society. Since its creation, ICSU has vigorously pursued a policy of non-discrimination, affirming the rights and freedom scientists throughout the world to engage in international scientific activity without regard to such factors as citizenship, religion, creed, political stance, ethnic origin, race, colour, language, age or sex. Its two categories of members comprise 29 international, disciplinary

Scientific Unions (an increase of two during this reporting period), and 112 National Scientific Members (an increase of 11) which are mainly academies of science or research councils promoting multidisciplinary cooperation and research at the national level. The complementarity of these two groups provides a wide spectrum of scientific expertise and makes ICSU representative of science at the global level. Consequently, ICSU has continued to be called upon to act as the spokesperson for the world scientific community and as an advisor in matters ranging from scientific data access to the environment. Since 1945 and the establishment of UN system agencies with major science related programmes, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC of UNESCO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), ICSU has developed close cooperation with them, including engagement in joint activities. This close interaction with the United Nations system has continued during the reporting period. At its last General Assembly in 2005, ICSU for the first time adopted a Strategic Plan (covering the period 2006 – 2011). Science for Policy Activities has been enshrined as one of three key strategic goals of the organisation. In order to strengthen the role of and focus on developing countries in ICSU, the same General Assembly gave the green light for establishing four ICSU Regional Offices in the developing world. The Regional Offices in Pretoria (Africa), Kuala Lumpur (Asia and the Pacific) Rio de Janeiro (Latin America/Caribbean) have been established during 2005 and 2006. The Regional Office for the Arab States is expected to be established in 2008.

II. Contribution of ICSU to the work of the United Nations

II.i. Participation in United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings: In the period 2002-2005, ICSU was a major scientific NGO actor at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). ICSU actively participated in the official multi-stakeholder preparatory meetings that took place prior to the Geneva Summit in 2003 and provided both written and oral input to the negotiations. Together with key partner organizations (e.g. UNESCO), ICSU was also involved in organizing several events to ensure that science was visible at the Summit itself. Themes related to the role of science in the information society were expanded upon in a series of ICSU brochures that were produced in several languages specifically for the Summit process. As an overall result, the majority of action items identified by the international scientific community were included in the Declaration and Plan of Action coming out of Geneva and reconfirmed in Tunis in 2005.

Following ICSU's major involvement in the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002, ICSU continued its role as "co-organizing partner", together with the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO), of the input by the Scientific and Technological Community (Major Group) into all annual sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) from 2003 – 2006. In this capacity, ICSU reached out not only to its own members but also to the International Social Science Council (ISSC), the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS) and other major international and national scientific organizations. ICSU sent representatives and was in charge of coordinating the Scientific and Technological community delegations at the 11th session of CSD (CSD-11), the 12th session of CSD (CSD-12), the 13th session of CSD (CSD-13) and its Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (IPM), and the 14th session of CSD (CSD-14). ICSU representatives made numerous oral statements at each CSD meeting. At all CSD high -level segments, a senior ICSU representative acted as the Science and Technology (S &T) Community delegation spokesperson. The ICSU President attended and addressed the high-

level segment at CSD-13. ICSU was the lead organization for preparing the Discussion Papers by the Scientific and Technological Community for CSD-12 and CSD-14, as well as the document "Priorities for Action Recommended by the Scientific and Technological Community" for CSD-13. ICSU also provided input to the respective Reports of the United Nations Secretary General to the CSD sessions during the reporting period. At all sessions, ICSU organized registered Side Events either on its own or as a co-organizer together with one or more partner organizations. Due to these activities, accompanied by direct discussions with government delegations, most of the key issues related to a better harnessing of science and technology for sustainable development, in the areas addressed by CSD during 2003 – 2006, were reflected in the negotiated intergovernmental outcome of CSD policy sessions and in the Chair's Summaries of the review sessions.

II.ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters: ICSU's partnerships with the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies are numerous and cover many areas, notably in various areas of environment and sustainable development. At the meetings of its main governing bodies, ICSU has continued to regularly review its cooperation with the United Nations system partners. ICSU has formal cooperation agreements with several United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, namely UNESCO since 1946 and WMO since 1960. Others are the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA, 1960), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 1964), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP, 1973) and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO, 1993).

Of these, cooperation with UNESCO continues to be the most wide-ranging. As a new element, close cooperation at the regional level has been developed, since the establishment of the ICSU Regional Offices in 2005-2006, with the Regional Offices for Science and Technology of UNESCO. The topics covered by cooperation with UNESCO include biodiversity, water resources, oceans, climate change, sustainable development, science education, science policy and basic sciences. During the reporting period ICSU continued to receive valuable UNESCO funding which is governed by a Framework Agreement that was renewed in 2002, for the period 2002 -2007. During 2-5 March 2005, UNESCO, ICSU and the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS) organized an international and interdisciplinary Symposium on Harnessing Science for Society, in Venice. The Symposium reviewed progress in implementing the "Science Agenda-Framework for Action" resulting from the UNESCO/ICSU World Conference on Science (WCS) for the 21st Century (Budapest, 1999). It also focused attention on the need to coordinate WCS follow up with that of other major United Nations world conferences and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Cooperation with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) was intensified during 2003 - 2006, in the context of the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) jointly sponsored by WMO, ICSU and IOC of UNESCO, as well the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), a joint undertaking of WMO, IOC, UNEP and ICSU. During 2004-2006 planning for the new ICSU/WMO International Polar Year (IPY) 2007-2008 took place. Among several hundreds of proposals the ICSU-WMO IPY Joint Committee selected 220 science and outreach projects from 63 countries as official contributions to IPY. Amongst its expected outcomes, results from IPY will be important for enhancing knowledge on climate change. Through these scientific endeavours, ICSU, together with its partners, feeds into the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC).

During 2003 -2006, ICSU has continued its cooperation with several other UN bodies and specialized agencies but the space constraints of this report only allow a selective reporting.

To cite another example, the international biodiversity research programme DIVERSITAS (sponsored by ICSU, International Union of Biological Sciences, Scientific Committee on the Problems of Environment of ICSU and UNESCO) collaborate closely with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Also, during 2005-2006 ICSU has enhanced its cooperation with the Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and is actively involved in the consultative process launched by the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs of strengthening the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system. As regards UNEP, in addition to the joint undertakings mentioned above and a regular participation in sessions of UNEP's Governing Council, ICSU during this reporting period has played a prominent role in support of the "strengthening science in UNEP" initiative, launched by its Executive Director in 2004.

II.iii Other relevant Activities: As mentioned in the introduction, ICSU actively promotes equity and non-discrimination. Discrimination of any form hinders the free conduct of science, as well as the free communication and exchange of ideas and information which is the keystone to the progress of science. Thus, the ICSU General Assembly 18-21 October 2005 in Suzhou, China established a new policy committee on Freedom and Responsibilities in the conduct of Science (CFRS). Replacing previous ICSU committees that had a more limited mandate, CFRS acts a an ICSU watchdog on these matters and advises its governing bodies on best ways of dealing with specific cases of discrimination and obstacles to international scientific cooperation.

Through its networks ICSU reaches several hundred thousand of individual scientists worldwide. Many of them in turn get in contact with the UN system, either directly or through their own government agencies.

3. National Bar Association

(Special; 1985)

PART I. Introduction – Quadrennial Report of the National Bar Association

Objectives of the National Bar Association (NBA)

The general aims and objectives of the National Bar Association include the following:

"… to advance the science of jurisprudence; improve the administration of justice; to preserve the independence of the judiciary and to uphold the honor and integrity of the legal profession; to promote professional and social intercourse among the members of the American and the international bars; to promote legislation that will improve the economic condition of all American citizens, regardless of race, sex or creed in their efforts to secure a free and untrammeled use of the franchise guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; and to protect the civil and political rights of the citizens and residents of the United States."

The NBA is the only mainstream organization of African American attorneys that holds special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The NBA represents at the Council the perspectives of peoples of colour worldwide facing the adversities of legal problems. Also, the annual NBA international affiliate meeting in countries outside of the United States of America affords the NBA first hand knowledge of the legal problems of others and their legal systems.

Increase in geographical membership

The National Bar Association's geographical membership has increased beyond the United States to several countries throughout the world. The total membership is 20,000, with 87 local and 14 international affiliates.

PART II. Contribution of the National Bar Association (NBA) to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and United Nations meetings.

(1) 2006: United Nations Human Rights Committee, 87TH Session. The NBA International Law Section (NBA-ILS) authored a shadow report it presented to the United Nations Human Rights Committee for hearings dated 17 & 18 July 2006 at the Palais des Nations, United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. The report was entitled "International Human Rights Law & Hurricane Katrina": The United States of America Violates the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights–A Shadow Report by the National Bar Association–International Law Section Submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Committee for the Committee's 87th Session on the Occasion of Hearings on the 2nd & 3rd Periodic Reports of the United States of America on the United States of America's Implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(2) 2006: United Nations Human Rights Committee. The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair was Project Director and Consultant to a Report submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Committee for 17 & 18 July 2006 hearings at United Nations offices at Geneva, Switzerland. The report was entitled The U.S.A.'s Breach of its Obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to Protect the Rights of Sexual Minorities, Including Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People–A Shadow Report by the Program in International Human Rights Law of Indiana University School of Law at Indianapolis Submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Committee on the Occasion of hearings on the 2nd & 3rd Periodic Reports of the United States of America

(3) 2006—United Nations Human Rights Commission, Geneva, Switzerland. The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair participated in the last session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission immediately before convening of the United Nations Human Rights Council.

(4) March 2006—The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair was Project Director and Consultant to the following report presented to the Human Rights Committee for Hearings at United Nations offices at New York: Chile's Breach of Its Obligations Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to Protect the Rights of Sexual Minorities, Including Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People—A Shadow Report by the Program in International Human Rights Law of Indiana University School of Law at Indianapolis submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Committee on the Occasion of Hearings on the Periodic Report of Chile on Chile's Implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(5) 2003—The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair attended International Criminal Court Assembly of States Parties Meeting (New York, United States).

(6) 2003-2006—NBA representatives visited United Nations offices at New York, Geneva, Paris (UNESCO), Bangkok, and Vienna, and also visited the Santiago office in 2000.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

(1) 2003-2006; 2000—The NBA partnered with Westlaw Publishing Company in 2000 for a donation of on-line research facilities for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, valued at over 5 million dollars for three years. During 2003-2006 the NBA renegotiated the extension of this donation from Westlaw to the Tribunals.

(2) 10 June 2005—The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair presented an invited paper at a United Nations Institute for Research and Training (UNITAR) high-level conference entitled Assessing International Criminal Courts and Tribunals (ICCTs) and Non-Judicial Alternatives towards Peace and Reconciliation in the Context of United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan's March 2005 Millennium Report – "In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights For All". Paper presented at the 2005 Summer Institute on Global Issues Facing the United Nations – "Strengthening Respect for the Rule of Law". The Panel was entitled "The Role of International Criminal Courts and Tribunals" and was held at United Nations offices at New York.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals:

2006: The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair published an article entitled International Human Rights Law Violations Before, During and After Hurricane Katrina: An International Law Framework for Analysis, Thurgood Marshall Law Review, Vol. 31, pp. 353 – 425.

(1) 11–15 December 2006: The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair participated in the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) *Ad Hoc Expert Group on the Consideration of the Content of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests* (New York, United States)

ii) <u>Activities in Support of Global Principles</u>: NBA members published the following related to issues covered by the Millennium Development Global Principles:

(1) 2003: The International Criminal Court: Justice v. Human Rights Protections in an Age of Terrorism, International Organizations Bulletin, pp 4 – 8.

(2) 2001: Human Rights Challenges to the New International Criminal Court: The Search and Seizure Right to Privacy, Yale Journal of International Law, Vol. 26, pp. 323-412.

(3) 2002: The Belgian Arrest Warrant Case (Democratic Republic of Congo v. Belgium): Impact on Human Rights and the Struggle Against Impunity, American Society of International Law, International Organizations Newsletter, pp. 16-23.

NBA members delivered the following presentations and participated in these activities related to issues covered by the Millennium Development Global Principles:

(1) 15–17 October 2004—*An Analysis and Evaluation of Law School Human Rights Programs* (The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair was a Roundtable Discussant at *Harvard Law School Human Rights Program 20th Anniversary)*, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

(2) February 2005, February 2006, Amman, Jordan—*International Criminal Court and the Arab World.* In 2005, the NBA-ILS Vice-Chair was an international criminal law expert facilitator during a conference/training workshop conducted in Amman, Jordan for 30 judges,

lawyers, academics, ministry officials and others from Regional countries including the Syrian Arab Republic, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Yemen, and Iraq. In 2005 and 2006, the NBA-ILS Vice-Chair prepared a ***Draft Outline for the Trial Judges in the Case of International Criminal Court v. Whiteland and Blueland Soldiers***, presented with the *Simulation Exercise on the International Criminal Court*, which was prepared by Columbia University Professor Roy S. Lee, who is also a United Nations Institute on Training and Research (UNITAR) official. In 2005, the NBA-ILS Vice-Chair was Co-Coach for the Team of Judges in the Simulated ICC Proceeding.

(3) **4 April 2003:** ***The United Nations and the Administration of Territory: Lessons from the Frontline.*** The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair was Panel Chair at the American Society of International Law Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., United States.

(4) **2005-2006:** The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair supervised student legal research for *Prosecutor v. Slobodan Milosevic*, International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague, The Netherlands.

(5) **March 2006:** An NBA-ILS Officer sponsored a forum at Stetson College of Law, Florida, on ***The Legal Implications of Hurricane Katrina***, that also had other NBA-ILS representation present.

(6) **June 2003, December 2004:** The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair participated in the ***International Criminal Court Training Program***, International Criminal Law Network **(The Hague, The Netherlands)**

(7) **25 February 2006:** ***Higher Education & International Human Rights Law: Rights and Duties in the 21st Century Globalized World.*** The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair presented a paper at the ***Faculty Colloquium on Excellence in Teaching (FACET) Indiana University Leadership Institute: Citizenship in the Twenty-First Century World***, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana.

(8) **4 April 2006:** ***International Human Rights Law and Peace—Rights and Obligations in the New Century.*** The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair presented this to students of the Indianapolis Peace House in the course entitled "Practical Peace-Making", Indianapolis, Indiana, United States.

(9) **18 November 2005:** ***International Human Rights Law Violations Before, During and After Hurricane Katrina: An International Law Framework for Analysis.*** The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair presented this paper at "The Human Aftermath of Hurricane Katrina", held at Texas Southern University, Thurgood Marshall School of Law in Houston, Texas, United States.

(10) **July 2003:** The NBA presented ***Judge Navi Pillay*** (International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda) the Ronald Harmon Brown Award for International Distinction. Judge Pillay gave a keynote acceptance speech in New Orleans, Louisiana.

(11) **2004-2007:** The NBA-ILS Chair was election monitor in Ethiopia, Liberia, Palestine, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria (for the Carter Center and/or the National Democratic Institute).

4. Society for the Protection of Unborn Children

(Special; 1999)

Part I. Introduction

SPUC aims to promote the protection of innocent human life, in law, from fertilisation until natural death.

SPUC is affiliated with the International Right to Life Federation.

2. Part II – Contribution of the organisation to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of ECOSOC and major conferences & meetings

Representatives of SPUC have attended the following meetings to lobby delegates to protect innocent human life at all its stages of development.

1. NGO committee, 27 to 31 Jan. 2003, New York
2. Commission on the Status of Women, 3 to 14 March 2003, New York.
3. Meeting with UN delegates at Provo, Utah, 14 to 18 July 2003
4. Cloning convention, 29 Sept. to 10 Oct. 2003, New York
5. NGO Committee, 26 to 30 Jan. 2004, New York
6. Commission on the Status of Women, 1 to 12 March 2004, New York
7. Human Rights commission, March/April 2004, Geneva
8. Sub Commission on Human Rights, July/August 2004, Geneva
9. Disabilities Convention, 23 Aug to 3 Sept. 2004, New York
10. Disabilities Convention, 24 Jan to 4 Feb. 2005, New York
11. Commission on the Status of Women, 28 Feb. to 11 March 2005, New York.
12. Human Rights Commission, March/April 2005, Geneva
13. Meeting with UN delegates at Provo, Utah, 11 to 15 July, 2005
14. Disabilities Convention 8 to 19 Aug. 2005, New York
15. Informal meeting with delegates, 12 to 16 Dec. 2005, New York
16. Disabilities Convention, 16 Jan to 3 Feb. 2006, New York
17. Commission on the Status of Women, 27 Feb. to 10 March 2006, New York
18. Final Human Rights Commission, March/April 2006, Geneva
19. Human Rights Council, first session, June 2006, Geneva
20. Disabilities Convention, 14 to 25 Aug. 2006, New York
21. Human Rights Council, Second session, Sept. 2006, Geneva
22. Third Committee meetings, 6 to 17 Nov. 2006, New York

23. Human Rights Council, Third session, Nov. 2006, Geneva

24. Third Committee meetings, 4 to 15 Dec. 2006, New York

5. World Federation of United Nations Associations

(General; 1947)

Part 1. Introduction

(i) The aims and purposes of the organization

The mission of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) is to inform, sustain and energize a global network of United Nations Associations (UNA) to support the principles and programs of the United Nations and to help shape its agenda. The objectives of the World Federation of United Nations Associations include: to be a peoples' movement for the United Nations; to co-ordinate and further the activities of its Members; to co-operate, with other organizations in support of the United Nations; to promote research, information and education about the goals of the Charter of the United Nations and the work of the United Nations system.

(ii) Changes that have had a significant impact on the organization

WFUNA held its 37th Plenary Assembly (PA) from 8-11 May 2003 in Barcelona, Spain and its 38th Plenary Assembly from 6-10 November 2006 in Buenos Aires. Amendments to the constitution include:

- At PA 37, Article 2 was revised to state that UNA members can only be accepted from member states of the United Nations.

- At PA 38, a new Article 42, established a youth section known as WFUNA-Youth to facilitate communications and networking between United Nations Youth Associations and Youth Sections or Youth programs of member UNAs. It is subject to WFUNA's general financial rules and regulations, but takes decisions on projects and budgetary matters autonomously.

- The WFUNA-Youth website was set up in 2004, a quarterly WFUNA Youth Newsletter has been published and meetings held annually with United Nations Youth Delegates to the General Assembly. Memoranda of Understanding were signed with the Global Youth Action Network (2004). Other collaboration and partnerships with: World Ecotourism Conference (2004), Taking It Global (2005), United Nations Youth Assembly (2005), ATHGO International (2005).

Part 2. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

(i) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- WFUNA and member UNAs participated actively in the annual sessions of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies. WFUNA and Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO) have partnered with the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (NGO Section/DESA) in promoting the section's United Nations Informal Regional Network (UN-NGO-IRENE) WFUNA and member UNAs participated in the meeting for "Capacity Building for the United Nations - NGO Informal Regional Network in Africa", held in Hammamet (Tunisia) 8-11 January 2002, which established the UN-NGO-IRENE in Africa. Several African UNAs took on sub-regional coordinating functions.

- During the period, the organization's Geneva office conducted annual seminars on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: 21-25 July 2003, more than 60 participants (3 UNAs), 19-23 July 2004, 250 participants (13 UNAs), 19-21 July 2005, over 200 participants (10 UNAs) and 26-28 July 2006, over 170 participants (11 UNAs).

WFUNA convened meetings for UNAs at the time of the annual DPI-NGO conferences held each year in September (8-10 2003, 8-10 2004, 7-9 2005 and 6-8 2006) in New York, to encourage their participation in these conferences.

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies in the field or at Headquarters.

United Nations Reform

- In 2004, WFUNA and its member UNAs, actively supported the work of the Cardoso Panel on Civil Society relations with the United Nations, including the submission of a substantial paper, participation in dialogues and briefing sessions: the Panel's final report (22 June 2004) made affirmative references to the valuable role of United Nations Associations.

- In 2005, WFUNA participated very actively in the preparations for the Millennium plus 5 Review Summit, serving on the NGO Task Force for the United Nations General Assembly President, facilitating the formation of the Millennium plus 5 NGO network and representing this network at the United Nations General Assembly Hearing with civil society preparatory to the Summit, 23-24 June 2005, United Nations, New York.

- WFUNA and UNA-USA conducted a series of seminars at the UNA-USA office in New York on the reform of the Economic and Social Council in 2005, reporting the findings to the President of the Council, Ambassador Marjatta Rasi, and its Permanent Missions to the United Nations.

World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)

- The World Federation Task Force on WSIS was established in 2003 with representatives from the UNAs of: China, Denmark, Ecuador, Mozambique, Pakistan, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the World Federation's Geneva Office. Members of the WFUNA Task Force attended all the WSIS conferences, participated in regular on-line cooperation meetings, ran a booth at Palexpo, Geneva, Switzerland and disseminated information about the WSIS process to all UNAs.

The United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) and the United Nations Information Centers

- Meetings of European UNAs regarding the closure of European United Nations Information Centers were convened in 2003, 2004 and 2006. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between DPI and WFUNA, December 2003.

(iii) Initiatives in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Promoting civil society engagement with the MDGs was a very high priority during this period. Highlights of WFUNA's activities include

- Annual "We the Peoples' reports" based on global online surveys of civil society engagement with the MDGs, produced in partnership with the North South Institute in Arabic, English, French and Spanish and launched at each DPI/NGO Conference.

- Round table dialogues on the MDGs held at the United Nations in New York, convened in partnership with the NGO Section of DESA, took place as follows: "Mainstreaming Gender into the MDGs" - June 2003, "Implementing the MDGs: Mobilizing Resources for the MDGs" – September 2003, "Campaigning for the MDGs in the US: Challenges, Opportunities, and the NetAid approach" — October 2003, "The Nexus Between the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Meeting the MDGs"– October 2003, "Achieving the MDGs for Health – Progress and Prospects" – January 2004, "Achieving the MDGs in the Least Developed Countries (LDC): Challenges and Choices" – February 2004, "Do the MDGs signal an end to the era of International Development Cooperation?" – April 2004.

- Highly successful regional Model United Nations Conferences on the MDGs were held in Beijing, China in August 2004 for 20 UNA delegations, in Stellenbosch University, South Africa in 2005 for 21 UNA delegations and in New Delhi, India in 2006 for 15 UNA delegations. The events in China and India simulated the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and were attended by the Executive Director, Mr Kim Hak-Su.

(iv) Activities in support of Global Principles

- To commemorate the 60th anniversary of the United Nations, WFUNA conducted a series of events in partnership with member UNAs, including "The United Nations at 60: Time for Renewal" conference with UNA-USA in March 2005. Throughout the year, WFUNA held a series of seminars, sponsored by UNA-Sweden, to commemorate the 100 birth anniversary of Dag Hammarskjold. As well, WFUNA hosted a reception for the opening of the From Reaction to Prevention: Civil Society Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violent Conflict and Build Peace in 19-21 July 2005.

- On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of WFUNA in 2006, a global essay competition in honor of Dr Hans Blix was launched on the report of the Commission on the Weapons of Mass Destruction. Partners included the United Nations Departments of Disarmament Affairs and Public Information, the United Nations University, the NGO Committee on Disarmament and the Simons Foundation.

- To commemorate the 60th anniversary of WFUNA, the first ever video was made about the organization, and included senior United Nations personnel such as Mr. Mark Malloch Brown. On the actual birthday of WFUNA, 2 August 2006, a press conference was held at United Nations Headquarters and transmitted live on the United Nations website.